

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

25X1

## INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 26 OCT 49

SUBJECT Czechoslovak Army Maneuvers, 1-14 August 1949

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE  
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF 1917, U.S.C. 51 AND 52, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Purpose of the Maneuvers:

The Czechoslovak Army conducted maneuvers during the period 1-15 August 1949 with the following objectives in mind:

a. To gain experience; specifically, to acquaint commanders and the staffs with:

- 1) Combat and pursuit of the enemy in mountainous and wooded areas.
- 2) Combat in encirclement.
- 3) Encirclement of the enemy.
- 4) Breaking out of encirclement.

b. To check the following factors:

- 1) Time required for movement of troops.
- 2) Time required for loading and unloading troops.
- 3) Use of units in combat immediately after a long march.
- 4) Possibility of extended use of tractors for the transportation of troops and equipment.
- 5) Activity of troops in the rear.
- 6) Political and moral value of individual units.

2. The problem:

The Blue troops had attacked Czechoslovakia, while the people were working on the peaceful reconstruction of their country. The Czechoslovak army (Red troops), with the assistance of the people, had succeeded in stopping the enemy only after a supreme effort, defeating the enemy forces on the left bank of the Elbe River, and forcing them to retreat westwards. The retreat of the Blue Army was being covered south of the Krasne Hory (Erzgebirge) by two higher units in the direction of Chorutov-Klasterec n/O-Falknov and Louny-M. Tepla. Between these two areas, the retreat was covered by the 90th Motorized Battalion and other reinforcement units in the Dourove Hory area. In the north and in the south the Blue Army was pursued by a Red Army Corps in each region. Between these two corps, pursuit of the Blue Army was carried out by the Red IX Army Corps, this action constituting the problem of the maneuvers.

CLASSIFICATION

WARNING NOTICE: THIS DISTRIBUTION LISTING MUST BE

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CONFIDENTIAL  
EXCISE BEFORE PUBLIC RELEASE OF THIS DOCUMENT.

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

Next Review Date: 2008

NO CHANGE in Class. ☐☒ DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGED TO: [REDACTED]

Auth: [REDACTED]

Date: 230528

25X1

SECRET  
**CONFIDENTIAL**  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
 -2-

25X1

### 3. Course of the Maneuvers:

- a. During the actual conduct of the maneuvers, the Blue Army 90th Motorized Battalion, which carried out a retreating fight, was supposed to take up prepared defensive positions on the Tepla River. The Blue Army 43rd Motorized Brigade meanwhile took up defensive positions on a line approximately going through Litrbachy-Sangerberg. The 90th Motorized Battalion was unable to hold the defensive position on the Tepla River very long and was obliged to withdraw.
- b. After contacting the defensive position of the 43rd Motorized Brigade, the Commander of the Red Army IX Corps decided to attack this position on the southern wing with the 22nd Division, 31st Division, and 46th Infantry Regiment. When the break-through had succeeded in the north and in the south, the commander of the Red Army IX Corps received the task of encircling the enemy in the Cisarsky Les (Kaiserwald) and destroying him. On the other hand, during the night of 13 August 1949, the 43rd Motorized Brigade (Blue Army) was given the task of breaking through the encirclement in a northerly direction, which task it successfully completed.

### 4. Participating Units:

#### a. Blue Units (Commander: Colonel of the General Staff Pytir)

Motorized Battalion 90  
 Motorized Brigade 43  
 (The Blue Army used 1 parachute company in several groups for anti-tank purposes)

#### b. Red Units (Commander, IX Corps (actually 3rd Corps): Brigadier General Broz)

Liaison Battalion 9  
 Engineer Battalion 9  
 Regimental Artillery 9th Battalion

##### 22nd Infantry Division (actually the 12th)

Infantry Regiment 12  
 Infantry Regiment 14  
 Infantry Regiment 84  
 Artillery Regiment 8  
 Anti-Tank Artillery Battalion 358  
 Artillery Battalion 198  
 Signal Battalion 22  
 Engineer Battalion 22  
 Reconnaissance Company 22  
 Company VKPL 22

##### 31st Infantry Division (actually the 11th)

Infantry Regiment 16  
 Infantry Regiment 28  
 Infantry Regiment 40  
 Artillery Regiment 12  
 Anti-Tank Artillery Battalion 262  
 Artillery Battalion 188  
 Signal Battalion 31  
 Engineer Battalion 31  
 Reconnaissance Battalion 31  
 Company VKPL 31

##### 34th Infantry Division (supposed)

46 Infantry Regiment

##### Fast Attack Group

Tank Brigade 26  
 Motor Battalion 48  
 Artillery Regiment 209  
 Artillery Battalion 256  
 Signal Company  
 Motor Battalion 54

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-3-

25X1

18th Artillery Brigade  
Artillery Battalion 321  
Artillery Battalion 320  
Artillery Battalion 322  
MDO 410

19th Artillery Brigade  
Artillery Battalion 323  
Artillery Battalion 324  
Artillery Regiment 115

(The Red Army used one parachute battalion; however, because of a lack of airplane facilities only nine planes were supposed to drop troops; the other troops were supposed to be brought by trucks, but because of bad weather the entire battalion was brought to the area in trucks.)

**CONFIDENTIAL**